



THE Gleichen Call



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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1915

Per Year \$ 1.50

RATEPAYER ONCE MORE

I was much amused at the letter appearing above Mr. Service's name which started out as a criticism of some of my previous letters and ended up with a violent diatribe on electric lighting and sidewalks.

On the surface, platitudes about municipal ownership look like truisms but when we delve beneath the surface, we begin to ascertain that "Things are not what they seem." Few, if any municipally owned utilities are paying propositions although a balance sheet may be prepared showing a credit balance.

I came to Gleichen from a city recognized as a leader in municipal ownership. In fact everything about it was municipally owned except the air we breathed, and we didn't know the minute some crank would come along with a scheme to make us pay for it.

But to take a concrete example. Our street car service covered several hundred miles, the fares were very low and it always showed a magnificent surplus. This balance was never applied to the reduction of taxes but went into a fund called the "Common Good," which meant that it was principally spent on champagne banquets for the council.

This street car system which monopolized hundreds of roadways was charged no rent and paid no taxes on the land thus used. Had it been taxed, there would have been a very much smaller surplus but there would have been a correspondingly large reduction of taxes paid by the citizens.

The surplus then, was created by allowing the utility to go free and making the citizens pay additional taxes.

Now enquire into any municipally owned enterprise you like and you will generally find the same state of affairs to exist. And yet in spite of all the bolstering up, there are few, if any, in Alberta anywhere, that can show a surplus.

Now it is entirely different with private ownership. The plant of a private owner is fully taxed. None of this taxation is borne by the public except insofar as they are customers and pay for what they use. Take our own water-works system. A few get a real benefit in that they are connected up and obtain their water supply. The town, generally, has fire protection. But all, according to the valuation of the property they own, have to bear the burden of taxes required to meet debenture payments and running cost. A person might never have a fire but he has to pay for the protection just the same. The plant earns no profits, nor is it expected to do so, and although a business enterprise, pays no taxes.

Of course, if taxes were levied, the burden would still be borne by the ratepayers, unless it were profit earning, when part, at least, might be paid over for the reduction of taxes.

Now you will readily see the real difference between municipal and private ownership.

The private plant pays taxes just as any other business does and the owner alone takes chances on his enterprise being a success or a failure. There is no burden on the ratepayer. As to charges for the utility that is a matter between the customer and the owner, and if the customer is dissatisfied and can get along without the utility he has the remedy in his own hands.

Now let us figure out this electric light proposition. Suppose we have, as Mr. Service says, sufficient

power at the power-house, the lighting plant would have to pay at least half of the running cost, say \$1,000. To this would be required to be added, dynamos, switchboards and other equipment about \$12,000.00. Street wiring, poles, connections, section switches, etc., would take easily another \$5,000. Then there would be electrician's salary, \$1,200 and possibly \$500.00 more for an assistant wireman. At least \$20,000.00 debentures would be required. The annual installment on this would amount to \$1,900.00 necessitating an additional six mills on the rate of taxation for a period of twenty years. There are about 120 houses in town. If the average number of lights used were 4 these at a charge of 50 cents each per month would yield an annual revenue of \$9,600.00 or just enough to cover the running expenses. The additional revenue from stores would be largely offset by the additional street lamps. Add to the cost per light the additional mill rate to be paid by property holders and a small amount of figuring will show that Mr. Vigar's price of \$3.00 for 5 lights is as cheap as the town could supply it.

When it is remembered that the present burden of taxation is as heavy as can be borne, and much too heavy for many, especially during the present business stagnation, and on top of this the poor price obtaining for municipal debentures, it will be readily understood that for the municipality to embark on such a scheme would be the worst folly.

Mr. Vigar deserves every credit for being enterprising enough to step into the breach and take upon himself the financial risks attendant upon such a scheme as the electric lighting.

What kind of lighting had we four years ago, and what kind of lighting might we have had now if he had not relieved the municipality of the responsibility. "Honor where honor is due."

If there are some who think the cost is high, it should be remembered that the system is only a small one, but as it is extended, and the running cost correspondingly decreased, the matter of cost can be remedied.

As far as an all-night service is concerned this can also be remedied as the system is extended, but in the meantime, the hardship, if any, is only felt by a very few. Most decent people go home before midnight, and except when there is a dance or a late lodge night there is little need for an all night service. Were this a large city with traffic all night it might be necessary, but to run a plant for the sake of an occasional belated straggler is expecting too much.

Now as regards sidewalks. Our council foreseeing hard times ahead wisely decided upon a policy of retrenchment, and every possible expenditure that could be cut down has been cut.

There are, no doubt, some parts of the town that would like to have sidewalks, but the present borrowing difficulties are well-nigh insurmountable, and who will say that our town council have not acted wisely. None realize more than they do the need for improvement in this direction but the financial standing of the town is more important still, and until prosperous times come again it is better to go easy.

RATEPAYER.

FOR SALE—Something choice. Milk Cows either fresh or just coming in. Pacific Cold Storage Co.

Queenstown Locals

John Aasgard has gone back to his old home in Wisconsin to spend the winter.

The Christmas Tree and Dance held in the Pioneer school was a great success. The school was crowded to suffocation and it was again illustrated that Queenstown is badly in need of a hall where entertainments can be held.

A dance was held in the Liberty school Tuesday Evening, Dec. 29. The first one this season.

There will be a wedding in Queenstown, west of the lake, some time during the holidays. Guess who it will be.

At the municipal election recently held for councillors for the Marquis municipality. Harry Dietz was elected with a big majority. Ed. McCallum and Wm. Robertson were among the next members elected.

The Pioneer School closed for the season on December 22nd and the teacher, Miss E. Lobb, has returned to her home in Edmonton.

The annual meeting of the School District takes place at the School on Jan. 11th, 1915.

Mr. N. Saunders has gone on a visit to his old home in Manitoba near the International line.

Mr. John L. Ash has built a new addition to his house. Mr. Ash says that lumber being so cheap it would be a shame not to take advantage of the price.

Mr. Harry Baker has been hauling wheat to the new town of Lomond at the north end of the new railroad. Mr. Baker thinks it's nearer his place than either Cluny or Gleichen.

Mr. Stumpf and most of the family have gone to Cluny to live during the winter.

It is Not Always Easy

To apologize; to begin over; to take advice; to be unselfish; to admit error; to face a sneer; to be charitable; to be considerate; to avoid mistakes; to endure success; to keep on trying; to forgive and forget; to profit by mistakes; to think and then act; to keep out of the rut; to make the best of little; to shoulder deserved blame; to subdue an unruly temper; to maintain a high standard; to recognize the silver lining; to get the right price for prining—but it always pays.

Mrs. McKeage of Scotfield spent several days last week visiting her sister Miss Lillian and her brother Mr. George Moss at their home at Mossleigh.

Emil Griesbach was down from Carleton Place, Monday visiting his many Gleichen friends. He reports business good in that district.

The Relief Corps room has been opened since Monday and all are welcome.

Standard and Craigantler

The Xmas tree programme at Standard was a great success.

The sale of underclothes under the management of Mr. Beach of Gleichen, was very successful considering the small attendance. Mr. Myrthu is to dispose of his entire stock.

The dances in this locality are getting more frequent than ever. Why not get something in aid of the Relief Fund or Red Cross.

J. B. Johannsen has left for the north.

The sleighing is of the best and the crowds around in the moon light is strong evidence that everyone is enjoying themselves this holiday time.

M. W. Peterson of Namaka says the Standard coal is of the best quality and Mr. Schultz is doing his best to please everybody.

The farmers around Standard are advised to take care of their potato peelings as potatoes will be scarce in the spring. It is stated that the best of crops can be raised on the peels kept two or three days.

Red Cross Notes

The Red Cross Rooms have been open since Monday and a quantity of work is now on hand. The committee members will be pleased if some of the ladies will call and assist in getting out this work. A meeting of the committee will be held at the rooms this afternoon—Thursday.

The Gleichen branch has shipped to the Provincial branch at Calgary the following articles, 2 abdominal belts, 21 Day shirts, 6 night shirts, 12 balaclava caps, 3 suits pyjamas, 9 pneumonia jackets, 41 pairs of socks, 11 pairs wristlets, 9 pair bed socks, 15 dozen handkerchiefs.

Special Services in St. Victor's Church

A Mission will be preached by Rev. Father Lewis, O.M.I., in the Catholic Church of St. Victor's, beginning next Thursday evening, January 14th, at 7:30 o'clock, p.m. and lasting until the following Sunday, Jan. 17th. Two services daily, at 8 o'clock a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Rev. Father Lewis, who has agreed to give this mission is the former parish priest in charge of the Cathedral of St. Mary's, Calgary. For over 20 years he has been in this mission field, working all over Canada and the United States. He is a fluent and forcible speaker, zealous and successful as well. All welcome. Rev. Father Simonin requests that every member of his church will be present.

W. J. R. Trend was down from Calgary transacting business and visiting his numerous Gleichen friends.

R. H. Hogg's blacksmith shop is the place to have your skates sharpened.

Namaka Notes

The New Year's Eve dance in the I.O.O.F. hall at Namaka was a great success. Several brothers had been working at the hall; the floor was in great shape and the room tastefully decorated. T. W. Egles presided at the piano. Mr. and Mrs. Thornborrow played clarionette and violin. The music was certainly excellent. The refreshment committee provided an excellent repast, and about 100 were present to enjoy the good time. At 12 o'clock Bro. E. Thompson in the name of Namaka Lodge 110 wished one and all a very happy New Year. Bro. Chas. Schafer acted as master of ceremonies and acquitted himself in his usual cheerful manner.

Councillor James Thomson has taken to himself a wife and returned to Namaka on Monday. All join in wishing long life and happiness to the newly wedded pair.

The Namaka branch of the Farmers Union have appointed Geo. Peterson as president; C. W. Watson, vice-president; W. G. Colpoys, secretary and R. H. Lawrie as delegate for the coming year. The Union hopes to hold regular monthly meetings, an annual hall, and to be a really "live" branch in the coming year.

Hockey Games

New Year's night the Gleichen Hockey team with about fifty boosters visited Bassano where a hard contested exhibition game resulted in a victory for Bassano by 7 to 6. Bassano started off with three counters in the first few minutes of play and when half-time was called had five goals to their credit against Gleichen's two.

However, in the second-half the Bassano boys found it more difficult and only scored two, while the Gleichen boys added four. Disinterested spectators state that had the full 30 minutes been played instead of 25 the total result might have been different as the visitors' team play was superior to the home team, but Bassano's goalkeeper played a great game and evened matters up.

The Gleichen boys are not discouraged and are most anxious to again meet the Bassano players and will have the opportunity on next Monday night, January 11th, at Gleichen and have every hope of at least turning the score.

All who went to Bassano speak most highly of the treatment received there and will do their best to return the compliment next Monday night.

W. H. McKie proved a very satisfactory referee and the line up of the teams was as follows:

BASSANO	GLEICHEN
Tegardine	goal Jowett
Stanton	point Fawcett
McCaugherty	cover Gadaur
McLarey	rover McCalg
Currie	centre McHugh
O. McLarey	left w. Service
Barker	right w. McHugh
Sanderson	spare Clarke

The game of Hockey on New Year's day between the Strathmore juniors and Gleichen juniors was fast and exciting to watch. The visitors played a fine game but owing to the fact of their not having a

rink at Strathmore and have to play on a slough they were outclassed by the locals when playing the game on a rink. However, they departed for home in fine spirits vowing to practice up for another whirl at their falands here. Following is the line up:

STRATHMORE	GLEICHEN
H. Johnson	goal N. Hollowell
G. Collison	point Allen Quennell
H. Way	cover Jas. Service
H. Jenkins	rover Dug. James
W. Crowfoot	centre Vic. Beaupre
F. Lloyd	l. wing Fred Vigar
E. Imley	r. " Rupert Hunter

Score, Gleichen 8-2

In Alberta

"Mr. F. Kipling, the major poet, author of 'Liberty Lane' and other interesting productions, is home at present and studying hard," announces the Gleichen Call. The statement rather takes one's breath away at first and one wonders whether the censors have "deleted" all news about the author of "Gunga Din" and "Captains Courageous" having come across the Atlantic and settled down in Gleichen.

One reads further the interesting fact that "Mr. Kipling, like his confrere in the pugilistic world—Mr. Corbett—has taken to magazine writing. Since his seconds fanned him to life on that memorable morning he seems to have lost his taste for the ring. He can be counselled at his dancing academy any time during the winter. His stovepipe buildings are very conspicuous on the trail leading to the Fletcher lease. Mr. Kipling is bound to make his mark in the world."

You had a hazy idea that "Mr. Kipling" had already made his mark in the world until you read another paragraph, further down the column, and see that word "major," which naturally so misled you at the start, is not an adjective, applied to the poet, but the name of a Gleichen subdivision, and since changed to "Majorville," so that there can be no possible mistake about it.—Calgary Morning Albertan.

It will be pleasing to his many local brethren to learn that John A. MacDonald, the ever obliging Gleichen C.P.R. agent, has been elected Worshipful Master of the Strathmore Masonic Lodge for the year 1915 and has been duly installed in that honorable office.

MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

MILCH COWS FOR SALE—AN exceptionally fine lot of fresh cows. Phone R410, or write, A.G. Edwards, Cluny. 421f.

ROOSTERS FOR SALE—A fine lot of young Plymouth Rock roosters at \$1.00 each. Phone R410, or write Mrs. A.G. Edwards, Cluny. 421f.

WANTED—to sell or trade young Boar pure Duroc Jerseys. Apply to R. B. Hayes, phone No. R. 206. 44

\$10 REWARD—For information leading to the recovery of a three year old red cow with white faced calf, both branded WH right ribs. Roan 3 yr. old cow, one horn, branded SD on left hip, with red and white calf branded WH Harold Wooster, Namaka, P. O. 44

FOR EXCHANGE—Lots 11, 12 and 13, block 5 Bassano, 150 feet square on the corner of Second Ave. and Second St. Desirably located on the main business thoroughfare. Property clear of all encumbrances. We are prepared to entertain offers to exchange this property for livestock. For further particulars apply to the owners. Rileys, Limited, P. O. Box 54 Calgary. 44

The Vulcan Iron Works

This is Headquarters for

SKATE SHARPENING

R. H. Hogg



Public Notice

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Gleichen on Wednesday, January 13th, commencing at 10 a. m.

Dated at Edmonton 31st December, 1914.

J. D. HUNT, Deputy Attorney General

WAR PRICES

Paid for Hides by the

Pacific Cold Storage Co.

at their Butcher Shop

12 1/2c. PER POUND

For all good beef hides

until further notice

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"Well, Della," said Mr. Hetherington cheerfully, "of course Hugh must dine here tonight—in fact, every night. But you and I had better hurry now, if we are to be in time for that committee meeting. Of course, it doesn't matter much now about your meeting the fine folk, and last time that old dowager duchess was rather rude. Well, well, if I had managed to carry out my plans to place you on a throne, say dear, you might have had your turn of snubbing the dowager. But get ready, Della, I shan't be a moment myself."

He bustled out of the room, all beaming with content and happiness so far as appearance went. The bewildered Della turned to the dazed Hugh.

"Well, I'm blown," said Della. "It's jolly queer," said Hugh, "I never dreamed he would take it like that."

There was a disappointment and dismay in his tones but fortunately Della did not notice. She was thinking of something else.

"What did he mean," she asked with a momentary light flashing in her eyes, "by talking about placing me on a throne? Thrones are not to be had for the winning nowadays, are they?"

"Not that I know of," said Hugh, "but he has been talking rather wildly, I thought."

"Papa never talks wildly," said Della, "he told me once there was nothing in the world that could not be bought; not even a throne, perhaps."

She paused and looked at Hugh, and as she looked the momentary light faded from her eyes and left them soft and tender, even moist.

"And I would rather have you than any throne, Hugh," she said, giving him her hand.

He bent over to kiss it, and her face clouded with a momentary expression of disappointment.

"But I must hurry and get ready," she said, "I must not vex papa by keeping him waiting when he has been so kind."

She ran away, throwing a charming smile at him over her shoulder as she went. In another few minutes father and daughter were off; and Hugh first tidied himself as best he could for dinner, and then retreated to the billiard room, where he was in deep meditation, wondering what Mr. Hetherington's easy consent might mean, when he heard a heavy knocking at the front door.

A few moments later the butler came in on some pretext or another and hung about the door for a long time.

"That was not Mr. Hetherington back so soon, was it?" Hugh asked, to give him an opening.

"No, sir," answered the man, "Lady Castleman, sir."

"Yes, sir," said the man; "her ladyship said she wished to see Mr. Hetherington particularly, and when I said he was out she asked if she could write him a note in his study. She said it was most important."

"Rum," said Hugh, the more puzzled that he knew Lady Castleman should have been at the same committee meeting to which Della and her father had gone.

"I thought it a little strange, sir," said the butler, deferentially; "I have never seen her ladyship before, sir."

"Oh, well," said Hugh, understanding now that the man had serious doubts of his master's visitor. "I will go and speak to her and see if I can be of any service."

The butler looked much relieved, and Hugh, who knew Lady Castleman slightly through her son and his friend, Lord Ambrose, went down the corridor to the study.

He opened the door with ceremony and entered, and as he did so a crouching figure near the big safe that stood between the fireplace and the window rose up suddenly and faced him.

"Oh, you again," she said, as he recognized no Lady Castleman, but the pale face and deep startled eyes of the flower girl.

CHAPTER XII

"We Together"

But it was, so to say, a changed flower girl that he saw, a transformed, transfused girl, girl instead of her garb of the gutter, with short skirt and shawl and clapping hat, with big untidy boots, and hands ungloved and dirty, she showed herself now attired as a lady of fashion and position; and what is more, she carried on her tastefully trimmed big crowned hat of the moment's mode, her volute costume, her light colored, perfectly fitting gloves and extremely expensive looking boots, as if she had never in all her life worn anything else. She had some jewellery, not very much, but sufficiently valuable, one might guess, to buy up the stock of half the flower girls in London. Indeed, Hugh might almost have supposed himself the victim of some delusion, or of some strange freak of resemblance, such as one reads of in books but seldom meets in real life, save for the extreme pallor her always pale face showed and for the wild terror in her eyes.

"Is it you?" he repeated wonderingly.

"Oh, let me go," she panted; "let me go."

She made as if to move towards the door, but in spite of all the magic of her pleading eyes Hugh stood before it, barring the way.

"Tell me what you want here," he said.

stand, I must know what you want here—no—," and as she came a step or two towards the door he motioned her back with his hand.

"How dare you try to keep me here?" she cried out fiercely; "what right have you to prevent me from going?"

"The same right that you had to get admission here under a false name," Hugh retorted.

"Ah, but you will let me go," she begged, exchanging anger for a pleading humility; "you will not be hard on me—if you know every thing you would be sorry for me—at least, I think somehow you might be sorry for me—"

The tears were in her eyes, the sadness of her voice seemed to call on all the compassion of the world to pity her; Hugh still stood with his back to the door, but his forehead had come a little damp.

"If you knew all, I think you would be sorry for me," she said again in the same soft and pleading tones; and then she added more quickly: "Oh, must I go on my knees to beg you to have pity on me?"

"Don't talk like that," he said, a little thickly. "Look here, I can't and won't let you go, and it's no good asking. It simply can't be done. Why were you dressed up as a flower girl yesterday? How was it you were knocking about Tewtton House while those two niggers were inside after something or another? There were a couple of niggers hanging about my uncle's country place in a motor car with some one with them so well wrapped up nobody could see her face. But I heard her speak, and do you know, I think your voice like hers? It was soft, and it made one listen somehow. Was it you in that motor?"

She did not answer, but her face had taken on the very shadow of despair. Hugh would rather have plunged knives into his flesh than have spoken to her like this. But he still stood with his back against the door.

"Just tell me who you are, will you?" he said after a moment's pause.

"I cannot," she whispered; and her eyes on his were terrible with their terror and despair, till Hugh felt he could not endure them and again turned his own away.

"Tell me your name," he said.

"Eira," she whispered.

"This name surprised him and he muttered it over to himself; and as he did so he was surprised to find that it was beautiful.

"Oh, you will not be cruel to me?" she pleaded; "I have no one to help me—I am only a girl—let me go."

"No," he said again, "you must wait." Then he asked: "Why did you tell me yesterday that some mischief might happen to me if I came here?"

"Because I knew," she answered moodily, "I knew very well what would be the result if you came here."

Hugh looked at her again and thought this more strange than anything else. How could she have known of the queer yet quite simple misunderstanding into which he had blundered?

"Misfortunes happen to all who come here," she said again; "men have come here for help and mercy, and I have helped them. I can't help you, but I can help you to get out of here. I can help you to get out of here."

Hugh looked at her again and thought this more strange than anything else. How could she have known of the queer yet quite simple misunderstanding into which he had blundered?

"I am here only as an instrument," she said; "an instrument in the hands of an old man far away who has had business with Mr. Hetherington."

"What old man?" asked Hugh.

"You shall know some day," she replied, "but not yet."

"What sort of business?" asked Hugh.

"Oh, a money transaction, that goes without saying," she replied with a strange smile; "listen, if I tell you I will let you see it."

"I can make no promises," he answered.

"I will trust you without, then," she said, fixing her wonderful eyes intently on his face; "an old man in a distant country sent his son to England. The boy borrowed money from Mr. Hetherington, and finally, to get out of his difficulties, he forged Mr. Hetherington's name. He left the country and so escaped prosecution, and as it was only a small sum—about £20—it was not worth while to pursue him. But so long as Mr. Hetherington holds that money, and the confession the boy sent him, the boy's future is in his hands. And he has shown some disposition to use his power. An attempt has been made to buy the papers. Mr. Hetherington will not sell. I have tried to see Mr. Hetherington under my own name. He would not receive me. I came tonight to try to get to him under a false name, but now I am frightened and I do not want to stay, so will you let me go—please?"

"Well, but," said Hugh, steeling himself against the winning softness of her tones, "that motor car affair, when we were upset, and uncle's clothes were taken and ripped up?"

"We thought he had the papers on him," she answered readily. "I got two men, negroes of bad character, to help me; to help me rob him, I suppose you would say. But I did not care what I did if only I could get the papers."

"That business at Tewtton house?" he asked.

"Oh, I had nothing to do with that," she answered; "but while I was dressed up as a flower girl, hoping for a chance to speak to Mr. Hetherington like that, I happened to hear that the two men in my employment were planning a burglary at Tewtton House. I went to try to stop it, for of course if they had got into trouble with the police, it might have turned out very awkwardly for me. But I was too late to do anything except to get arrested myself."

"Are you telling the truth?" Hugh asked, and again his voice was a little thick and a little uneasy.

She came near him. He thought a sweet odor came from her to intoxicate his senses. Her wonderful and pleading eyes were fixed on his, and saw well that his resolution wavered. She took one of his hands in both of hers, and he trembled at the touch of them.

"I swear this is the truth," she said; "if you keep me here, I shall be sent to prison, for Mr. Hetherington has no mercy, and then I shall be ruined. Oh, if you will only let me go I will promise you to take the first steamer away from England and never come back here."

(To be Continued)

Commanders of Known Ability

Those at Head of European Land and Sea Forces Have Reputations to Sustain

Names now famous may be covered with obliquity and names now unknown resound throughout the world because of the war, but it is obvious that at the present time only a few names can be mentioned, says the Toronto Mail and Empire. A few days ago an American editor remarked that, although all calculations as to the outcome of the struggle were based upon the size and efficiency of the armies and fleet, the efficiency of a military genius might easily make all these calculations useless, achieve the impossible and end the war in a few weeks.

Britain believes that in Kitchener she possesses a military genius that the rest of the world cannot match. Kitchener is a Moltke, but his face has been altered and his rapid advance in the last few years has been largely due to court and society influence. However, as regards his capacity as a cavalry leader there is no question.

No such charge has been heard in reference to Sir John Jellicoe, the commander of the British sea forces. He has been famed as the shortest officer in the navy with the exception of the midshipmen, but in his youth was a noted boxer and all round athlete. Sir John has seen plenty of fighting and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria, at Tel-el-Kebir, and in the naval battle of Jutland, and was wounded in the attempt to relieve the foreign legations at Peking.

In the navy they say that he has a charmed life. He was critically ill with Malta fever on the Victoria when she was rammed and sunk by the Camperdown, and was one of the few who escaped. He was thrown into the sea infested waters with a temperature of 103, and was fished out with a net from the sea and his fever cured. He is as popular with the rank and file of the navy as Vice Admiral Boue de Laperriere in command of the French navy. He is acknowledged at home and abroad to be the best naval officer in France, and as minister of marine and later as chief of the admiralty staff has helped to bring the French navy to its present state of efficiency.

He is a man of great personal courage, and on one occasion a few years ago, when he was minister of marine, and there had been such an epidemic of premature explosions aboard French vessels as to cast a gloom over the whole fleet and make the gunners afraid to stand near one of the big guns when it was discharged, he himself stood behind one of them for hours, and handled dozens of shells, selected at random, to prove to the men that their fears were groundless. As a matter of fact, their fears were fully justified, and that he escaped with his life is a miracle.

General Joffre, the commander in chief of the French army, is of the Moltke type, a lent, reserved man, the best mathematician in the army, and a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, in which he commanded a battery of artillery in Paris at the age of eighteen; of the Fomosa and Tonkin campaign, and of the expeditions in Madagascar. Joffre is a firm believer in the principle that the best method of defence is a vigorous attack, and knowing his character, which represents, too, the character of the French troops, aggressive measures on the part of the French under Joffre are expected by all military critics.

In fact, the commanders of the allies are likely to seek the offensive, for the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevitch, who will command the Russian forces in the field, is rated by most foreign judges as the most brilliant cavalry leader now living. The function of cavalry is chiefly to attack, and Russia's function in the present war will be one of invasion.

Behind him in Petrograd, in the war office, is General Sukhomlinov, who is ranked with Kitchener as an organizer. He, too, is a cavalryman, and is largely responsible, with Witte and Stolypin, for reorganization of the Russian army. General von Moltke, commander of the German armies, is a nephew of the hero of the Franco-Prussian war, and is renowned in Germany for his tactfulness. He is without war experience, but the fact that he has been able to remain in command of the army for several years and satisfy his exacting master is evidence of his efficiency.

"Please, murever's sent word to say if you don't mean to send the flying pan back as you borrowed a month ago, she'll have to send farver around."

And yer can tell yer mother that she can't send twenty fallers round—she ain't forced to rit it back while the mortuary's on it!—London Opinion.

Smith came home drunk and told his wife to make light of her troubles. What did she do?

Threw the lamp at him.

I'm glad I'm poor, but I can't grin. Said cheerful Mr. Bloose: I never leave my money in My other suit of clothes.

First Pullman Conductor

J. L. N. Barnes, of Chanute, Kan., Had Charge of First Sleeping Car Ever Built

When the first Pullman sleeping car was rolled out of the shops of the Chicago and Alton Railroad in Bloomington employees who had been engaged upon the construction regarded it as a joke and they had considerable fun at the expense of the struggling inventor, George M. Pullman.

The first car has long since been consigned to the junk heap, but the first conductor, J. L. N. Barnes, is still living, his home now being in Chanute, Kan. He recently retired as division superintendent of the Santa Fe Railroad, after fifty-six years of service, beginning as conductor of the first Pullman car. Mr. Barnes recalls that in 1856 he was a clerk in a dry goods store in Chicago and made his home with a family near the office of Mr. Pullman. On reading in the papers that Pullman was building a sleeping car, Barnes asked him for a job as conductor and was engaged.

The first Pullman was lighted by candles and heated by oil stoves. There was no carpet on the floor. The backs of the seats were hinged, and to make up the berth the porter simply dropped the backs until they were level with the seats and upon them were placed a mattress and blanket; there were no sheets. The upper berth was suspended from the ceiling by ropes and pulleys and kept raised during the day.

Orme maiden trip between Bloomington and Chicago patrons were charged \$1.50. Mr. Barnes recalls that he had some difficulty in persuading the passengers to remove their boots upon retiring. The first ten months' patronage was poor. In those days not many could afford to pay the sleeping charge. Accordingly Barnes was laid off and his duties were intrusted to the train conductor. Soon, however, business improved, and Barnes was put on the job again. More sleepers were built, and Pullman speedily became a wealthy man.

The first sleeper was stored in the shop yards at Bloomington for many years following its displacement for improved cars, and it was a great curiosity. It had been rebuilt from a day coach and contained but eight berths—four upper and four lower.

Railway Employees Form Company

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has approved of the formation of a Canadian railway company, the Montreal Home Guard to consist of about 250 men, the arms and equipment to be supplied by the railway company. Half of the company will be enrolled from the offices and employees at the Angus shops and the other half from the Windsor and Place Viger stations. All departments of the service will be embraced in the composition of this company. At a later date military ranges will be established at Angus and Windsor station, where members of the company will be afforded an opportunity to practice marksmanship. From the number of applications already received it is expected that the company will be able to accept of a large number of recruits.

The first parade of the Windsor station company was held on Saturday afternoon when there was a full response to the roll call. Instructions were given by Sergeant Major Sharpe, who was formerly in the Imperial Army, having seen active service in Burma and South Africa, and who is therefore well qualified to give drill instructions.

Nieuport, over whose Gothic Church and Hotel de Ville shells from British battleships have been hurling for the last few days, has been the scene of the interval of two hundred years, however, has made her one of the sleepiest old towns in Flanders. Sleeper than ever of recent years, for the practice has grown up of artists who love the old houses to paint in Nieuport, and live in Nieuport, and have a second home in the city. The interval of two hundred years, however, has made her one of the sleepiest old towns in Flanders.

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Women Looking for Spies

Women's Clubs in England Take Steps Against Germans

Women's clubs in England have been enlisted in the movement to head off the activities of possible German spies, and Austrian and German women have been asked to resign or discontinue their attendance at many clubs which formerly welcomed them. A number of prominent literary women have urged that English women should be as cautious as English men about their associates and should shun all women of German or Austrian sympathies at a time when such remarks might give valuable information to the enemy.

Reports from Belgium and Holland of the activities of women spies who served as governesses and servants in Belgian and Dutch families, have also thrown suspicion on German and Austrian women in service in various parts of England. The Belgian refugees who are in England have issued a general warning against German women as well as German men, and their tales of how Belgian cities were betrayed by German spies in all walks of life have alarmed the English.

Alarming tales have been printed in London papers of alleged German spies in high social and financial circles, and especially all of the leading men in clubs have asked men of German or Austrian birth to resign or refrain from frequenting the club rooms during the war. Many supposed spies high in official life voluntarily left England before the movement against suspected persons became so acute. Charges were generally made that even Germans who had become naturalized had often done so only for business and social reasons and were at heart Germans as much as ever.

Britain's War Resources

Napoleon blamed his own downfall on English tenacity and money. The present war has demonstrated what English money may be expected to accomplish. The British before the war had a total of £1,000,000,000, and in two days had Lloyd George £3,000,000,000.

No nation is ever too poor to fight a long war. The American colonies struggled for eight years without capital and without even a bank. The Southern Confederacy, with a white population of under eight million, continued its struggle for four years and put in the field an army equivalent to a million men on a three year service.

The North, with a population of 19,000,000, maintained an army equal to 1,500,000 for a three year service, and before the surrender at Appomattox was spending \$3,000,000 every day. At the close of the Franco-Prussian war the Germans levied an appalling indemnity of \$1,000,000,000 upon the French, which the frugal Frank liquidated in less than three years.

English financial resources today stand at a drain of \$10,000,000,000, far more easily than the North and Southern States in the '60's could meet half that expense. War brings out the last dollar of a people's hoard, and the British have for a century been saving money, which is invested in a steady corner of the globe.

This fountain of wealth, backed by its enormous population of 400,000,000 gives the British empire an advantage over any European adversary in a long war. It has a staying quality; possessed by no other nation, except the United States, because of its money and its men.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Wonderful Marksmen

At Salley, near Lillo, a French dragoon marksman was attuned to a swing bridge with two comrades to load for him. The colonel simply said to him as the regiment retired, "The honor is yours." It was important that the enemy should be blown up without the bridge being blown up. The marksman had behind the fence sixty yards from the bridge. Two lancers appeared; he shot them. Then three; he shot them also. Five Ukrain came up together; he brought down every one of them.

Altogether he killed thirty Germans in less than five minutes, and retired with his comrades. The great pile of dead men and horses in the narrow roadway on the opposite side of the bridge protected it from the approach of the enemy during the day almost as well as a mitrailleuse would have done. In the evening the colonel embraced this wonderful marksman before all his comrades, kissing him on both cheeks.

Little Dorothy had received a present, a teddy bear, which happened to be afflicted with a "crosseye." A visitor arriving soon after Dorothy had received the teddy bear asked the child what she intended to call it.

"Gladly," said Dorothy, "I would name it 'A peculiar name,' exclaimed the visitor. 'However, did you think of that for a name?'"

"Gladly the cross I bear," recited Dorothy, who goes to Sunday School.

"Mamma," said Elsie, "I wish I had a real baby to wheel in the go cart."

"Why?" said the mother. "You have your doll, haven't you?"

"Yes, but the dolls are always getting broke when it tips over."

WAR PLAYS INTO HANDS OF CHILE

Increases Demand For Nitrate of Soda, Which That Country Exports to All the World

Strange to say, the one country in the world which in times of peace supplies the greatest agent to increase the production of the earth will now be called upon for identical the same agent, to supply the means of destruction, says the Bulletin of the Pan-American Union. That country is the Republic of Chile, and the product which has now assumed such tremendous importance is the nitrate of soda which it supplies to the world. This nitrate fields of Chile form a wonderful asset in the national economy.

The greatest use in recent years of Chilean nitrates has been "to make two blades of grass grow where but one grew before," and in this capacity it has been a blessing to humanity. The use of nitrate of soda as a fertilizer, though very general now, has been known to our civilization less than a century. The story goes that an old Scotchman who lived near the present nitrate fields about 1816 spread some soil containing white crystals over part of his garden. Things planted in this particular spot grew wonderfully. Samples of the soil were sent to Scotland for analysis and the nature of the substance and its value as a fertilizer was soon established. According to tradition, however, centuries before the Spanish conquest the Incas of Peru and some of the natives of Bolivia knew of the fertilizing value of the white crystals, and are supposed to have known how to produce them from the crude material.

Today Chile enjoys practically a world monopoly in the production of nitrate, and its use is constantly growing. In 1913 the export reached the high water mark. Nearly 1,000,000 tons were shipped from the various ports of the country and went to increase the productiveness of the soils of many different nations. Incidentally Chile derives a golden harvest from the product. The revenue derived from nitrate export duty on nitrate, if equally distributed among the inhabitants of the country, would give every man, woman and child no less than \$10 annually. This great revenue is being used to build railroads, improve harbors, foster education and to build up the nation generally, and taking into consideration the number of its inhabitants, makes Chile one of the richest countries in the world.

The Chilean nitrate beds are found in a strip of country about five hundred miles long, at a distance varying from fifteen to ninety miles from the Pacific coast. The deposits lie in great beds or strata, and the product is easily mined. The overlying strata are penetrated by small shafts or drills on through the natural nitrate beds to the underlying bedrock or substratum of clay or gravel. At the bottom of the shafts charges of powder or dynamite are placed, which, when exploded, break up and scatter the surface of the nitrate beds. The fragments of nitrate are then gathered from the debris and carried in carts or small cars to the docks, or factories, which convert the natural product into the white crystals of nitrate, and pack them in sacks and transport them to the nearest port of shipment.

Just now, however, the greatest demand for nitrate will be to make powder and other explosives. Nitric acid is needed to manufacture nitroglycerine, dynamite, smokeless powder and the various kinds of high explosives used in these modern times. Even in times of peace the United States uses for manufacturing explosives three times the amount of nitrate used in the production of fertilizer. In times of war no estimate can be made as to the amount the world will demand, and doubtless the price of Chilean nitrate will soar.

German emissaries in India Those who still think that Germany was practically driven into the war against Britain will find an unanswerable argument against them in the attempt Germany is making to stir up trouble out of Europe for Britain. It is now no longer a secret that Germany has been busy filling the ears of the Turks with fairy tales about Pan-Islamism. There is reason



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THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1914

1915.

Did you write it right?

How about those resolutions?

Many fractured?

The Call's first appearance in 1915.

Correspondents seem to have contracted the "war
fever."

It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good. One
result of the present war is the tremendous demand in
Europe for horses bred on this continent. Representa-
tives of the British and French governments are scouring
America for horseflesh and the advance guard of the
French buyers has already reached a point as far west as
Spokane. Canadian remount commissioners are buying
in both east and west and the country will be largely
denuded of horses. Horse flesh will be dear for a decade
if the war lasts as long as we think it will. There is there-
fore a splendid chance for the Alberta horsebreeders to
make hay while the sun shines. Will he take that
chance.

Some Follies in Substitution

If the retail merchant could take care of all his
trade—if he, personally, could make every sale and pre-
sent the merits of each article he sees fit to recommend—
if it were unnecessary for him to employ clerks in his
store—then, and only then, would he be in position to lay
in a stock of unadvertised goods for substitution purposes.

We say he "would" be—our disposition being to
give the substituting dealer the benefit of the doubt. As
a matter of fact, he might be, even when he did all his
business himself.

But the merchant who is induced to lay in a supply
of unknown goods in competition with something whose
quality and service are assured by advertising—on the pre-
text that they are "just as good" and represent a "better
profit for the dealer"—is going against something that
will feel hard when he strikes it.

That dealer may call all the clerks about him, and
preach his claims for the unknown brand until he is blue
around the temples, and urge them to sell the new
package when its advertised competitor is asked for by the
customer.

But your average clerk is very much of a human
being, and it is a safe assertion that not one in a hundred
of him will display anything like his employer's enthu-
siasm for the new product or that one in ten will make the
slightest effort to substitute the unknown and unasked for
brand unless the "boss is looking."

The dealer who tries to substitute the unknown for
the known faces, therefore, these difficulties: He consumes
more of his own time in making sales, runs the risk of dis-
pleasing the customer, and undergoes the chance of having
dead stock left on his hands because of the failure of his
clerks to help move the new line.

All this the merchant burdens himself with just for
the "better profit" which the salesman who loaded him up
with the goods held out to him.

And what does that "better profit" prove to be? In
most cases a thing unreal.

There is no profit in merchandise unsold, and there
is more profit in an equal volume of business easily done,
with customers pleased, even though the margin per can
or package be less than that on which substitution is
based.

The manufacturer who tries to get his market with-
out advertising subjects his product to as many different
sorts of selling talk as there are merchants to handle it.
He receives, therefore, an unorganized, unintelligent,
inefficient promotion service when he receives any
at all.

On the contrary, the manufacturer of the trade-
marked, advertised line provides the dealer with a care-
fully-thought-out and efficient promotion service—one
that works while the dealer works or plays, to the profit
of both the maker of the goods and their retail distributor.

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—Bullion of all Kinds—

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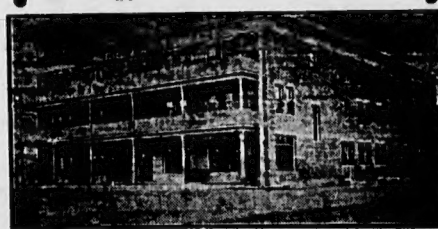
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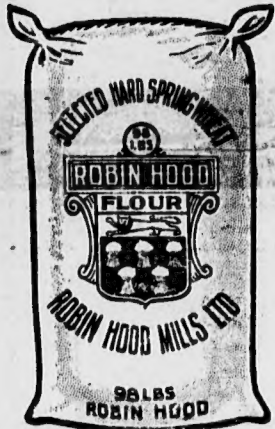
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Small Ratepayer Talks

Editor CALL—

As you will see by my signature, I am only a "small ratepayer," but as it is all I have in this wide world it is mighty interesting to me, and altho my education is far from in keeping with the writers of "Ratepayer" and Wm. Service, I hope you will allow me for "butting in" on their views.

I agree in many ways with "Ratepayer," but I wonder that with the knowledge of affairs he seems to have, that he does not have something to say regarding the high taxes we are paying, at least they seem high to me; but then, as I have not the education nor the ability to argue the point, I would like to ask him to be good enough to discuss this matter and compare our taxes with other parts of this country.

I am also a great believer in every town having a live board of trade as I believe the governments and big corporations, such as the C.P.R., from whom we must ask favors and present protests, pay more attention to the board of trade than any other organization, for the excellent reason that it is usually a non-political organization.

I have been told that the Gleichen board of trade has a paid secretary and I always understood almost all such organizations practically relied for its existence on the secretary, especially when under salary.

May I ask why does not that paid secretary get busy and answer the acquisitions made against him and the board of trade.

Now, Mr. Editor, it seems to me that Mr. Service is quite out of order at this time. We all know that he has been on the Council for several years past and his last term I believe, has just expired, if it has, for I have not yet read or heard of the last meeting of the Council for 1914.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to say that I think it is your duty to publish a report of all the council meetings as they occur and also to announce at least one week ahead when they are to be held.

Now, if Mr. Service has so much kick coming about the sidewalks, why did he not see that they were kept in good shape all the years he was alderman? Unless my memory has gone sadly astray he at one time was a member of the public works committee.

May I also ask him, when in power why he did not long ago fix the electric light problem to his own satisfaction. Although I may say that the price is too high for my yearly earnings to touch, especially when I have to keep my lamps trimmed in case the kids are sick and to get my breakfast in time for work at 7 a.m.

While I have a few kicks coming, all the same I can say that in all my short life I have never lived in a place I liked better than Gleichen and never made more money or was more happy than right here.

All we need in Gleichen is fewer kickers and more working and business men to support the best country that ever laid outside of doors.

Respectfully yours,
SMALL RATEPAYER

A Certain Cure For the German Measles

Here is a prescription which has obtained circulation in England:

Mix some Woolwich Powders with Tinct of Iron or Essence of Lead, and administer in Pills (or shells.) Have ready a little British Army (a little goes a long way) some Brussels Sprouts and French Mustard. Add a little Canadian Cheese and Australian Lamb and season with the best Indian Curry, set it on a Kitchener and keep stirring until quite hot. If this does not make the patient perspire freely rub the best Russian Bears' Grease on his chest and wrap in Berlin Wool.

Dr. Cannon's Prescription.
P.S.—The patient must on no account have any peace-Soup until the swelling in the head has quite disappeared.

SOME NEW LIGHT

ON OLD SUBJECTS

Conditions Created by the War Have
Caused Changes in Policy and
Methods of Business

A Canadian editor, who has never put very much stock in the "Made-in-Canada" appeal, and has always inclined to low tariff views, now sees the question in a different light as witness the following paragraphs from a strong editorial on the subject a few weeks ago.

"We have never been very strong apologists for the 'Made-in-Canada' idea because we have never been great believers in mixing sentiment and business. We are inclined to believe that the Canadian manufacturer who is compelled to make his goods up to a certain standard or fall to get the business, is much more likely to be successful in the end than the man who feels that he has so strong a sentimental hold on the people of the country that he can sell what he produces even if the quality is not of the best. We have met a good many manufacturers who hold the same view, and while naturally wanting to use every influence they can, so long as it is not dishonest, to increase their sales, are not disposed to impute very much practical help to the 'Made-in-Canada' propaganda which was started some ten or more years ago.

"We think, however, that the present is a time when we can look at this question through different spectacles. The times to-day are not normal; they are such as we have never seen before and we should hope never to see again; they are times such as should prompt every Canadian to lend a helping hand to every other Canadian, and in doing this help not only Canada but the Empire at large. While it is important that we should make as large a contribution as possible, of both money and men, to aid the Empire, it is also important that we should do all we can to look after our own people, and we cannot do this in any better way than by providing them with work. Until the war is over then, and we come back to old time conditions, it is the duty of every Canadian citizen to aid, in whatever way he can, the production of goods by Canadian factories. If there was ever a time for the 'Made-in-Canada' slogan it is now."

MADE IN GERMANY HELPED THE GERMANS

Renewed Interest in the Cry—Commandments Distributed by the Chamber of Commerce

Many Canadians have in the past been inclined to scoff at the "Made-in-Canada" appeals which have been launched by Canadian manufacturers, and have expressed doubt as to their effectiveness in achieving the object desired. No doubt when Germans commenced their persistent advocacy of the "Made-in-Germany" idea they, too, had to contend with those who belittled their efforts. With characteristic tenacity, however, they stuck to their guns, with the result that "Made-in-Germany" has become one of the most powerful commercial appeals in the world. Most Germans know the Ten Commercial Commandments, which appear below, almost as well as the decalogue handed down by Moses.

1. In all expenses keep in mind the interests of your own compatriots.
2. Never forget that when you buy foreign articles your own country is poorer.
3. Your money should profit no one but the Germans.
4. Never profane German factories by using foreign machinery.
5. Never allow foreign eatables to be served at your table.
6. Write on German paper with a German pen, and use German blotting paper.
7. Use German flour, eat German fruit, and drink German beverages. They alone give your body the true German energy.
8. If you do not like German malt coffee, drink coffee from the German colonies.
9. Use only German clothes for your dress and German hats for your head.
10. Let no foreign flattery distract you from these precepts, and be firmly convinced that whatever others may say, German products are the only ones worthy of the citizens of the German Fatherland.

If the words Germany and German are changed to Canada and Canadian the foregoing Commandments are applicable to every individual in Canada, and should be adopted by him in his daily life, particularly under present conditions. Bear them in mind the next time you go into the corner store to make a purchase.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Asst General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

W25

GLEICHEN BRANCH. J. CAMERON, Manager

Phone 37 for Galt Coal at These Prices

Galt, large lump \$6.60 per ton delivered
Galt, nut \$4.25 per ton delivered
Bankhead hard coal \$8.50 per ton delivered
Steam coal \$5.00 at the bin
Briquettes 6.60 per ton delivered

All kinds of Cartage work Solicited.

The Alberta Transfer

We move anything with two ends

H. E. BROWN, Prop.

The Hicks Trading Company

are the outfitters for men

We have a full line of Jaegar, Watson & Stanfield underwear, all weights, also a full line of Slater Shoes, Overshoes. McPherson Lightening Hitch Hockey Boots. See the new Stetson Hats in the latest fashion. A call will be much appreciated.

The Hicks Trading Co.

Mens' Outfitters

NEWSPAPER LAW

- 1.—The postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reason for its not being taken. A neglect to do this makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.
- 2.—If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until payment is made.
- 3.—Any person who takes a paper out of the postoffice, whether directed to his name or not or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.
- 4.—If a subscriber orders his paper stopped and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the postoffice. This proceeds upon the ground that man must pay for what he uses.



Touring Car - - \$590
Runabout - - 540
Town Car - - 840

F. O. B. FORD, ONTARIO
In the Dominion of Canada Only
Effective from August 1st, 1914, to August 1st, 1915
and guaranteed against any reduction during that time
W. R. McKIE, Dealer, Gleichen, Alberta.

This Year
Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen
 \$2.50 to \$50.00. Made in Canada.
For Christmas.
A Beautiful and Useful Gift
Sold at the Best Stores
 Avoid Substitutes. L. E. Waterman Company, Limited, Montreal. Dealer on Request.

COWAN'S
PERFECTION
COCOA
 Mothers are glad to see the children enjoy Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, because they know it is so good for them.
 Pure Cocoa is rich in food value and is so easily digested.
 "Made in Canada."
 Quarter-pound Half-pound One-pound tins

Study History in the Making
 The educational value of the great war is not going to be lost sight of in Ontario. The minister of education has decided that the schools of the province shall devote attention during the present year to the causes of hostilities, and reasons why the British empire is taking part. This will be done by directing that the subject shall form part of the history courses in all grades of the school to be given in intelligent studies and by questions not only in the departmental examination, but also in the school promotion examinations.

"I want you to understand," said young Spender, "that I got my money by hard work."
 "Why, I thought it was left to you by your rich uncle."
 "So it was, but I had hard work to get it away from the lawyers."
 I trust you gave the lion's share of your apple to Johnnie.
 Yes—Lions don't eat apples.

ONLY SIXTEEN, GIRL VERY SICK

Tells How She Was Made Well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

New Orleans, La.—"I take pleasure in writing these lines to express my gratitude to you. I am only 16 years old and work in a tobacco factory. I have been a very sick girl but I have improved wonderfully since taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and am now looking fine and feeling a thousand times better."
 —Miss AMELIA JAQUILLARD, 3061 Touhouptoulas St., New Orleans, La.

St. Clair, Pa.—"My mother was alarmed because I was troubled with suppression and had pains in my back and side, and severe headaches. I had pimples on my face, my complexion was sallow, my sleep was disturbed, I had nervous spells, was very tired and had no ambition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has worked like a charm in my case and has regulated me. I worked in a mill among hundreds of girls and have recommended your medicine to many of them."
 —Miss ESTELLA MAQUINE, 110 Thwing St., St. Clair, Pa.

There is nothing that teaches more than experience. Therefore, such letters from girls who have suffered and were restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be a lesson to others. The same remedy is within reach of all.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

W. N. U. 1032

India is Ready

Are All, Without Exception, on the side of the Empire to Which They Belong

The Daily Chronicle's Cairo correspondent says:

"I obtained an interview with his highness the Maharaja of Idar, Dhrupad Singhji, who was passing through Egypt on his way to join the general staff at the front. He is the adopted son of Sir Pertab Singh. "He was able to give an excellent idea of the great wave of imperial enthusiasm, loyalty and devotion which, aroused by the war, has swept over the people of all races and creeds throughout the length and breadth of the Indian empire. "The size of the Indian army which will take part in the great war," he told me, "depends, of course, on the wishes of the King-Emperor, but I may say that every Indian, young and old, would most gladly and enthusiastically respond to the King-Emperor's call."

"Our one difficulty is that only a comparatively small number of men may go to the battlefield at present. As it is, many officers and Indians of high birth are going to the ranks. "The Maharaja told a pathetic story of his own military secretary. After bidding farewell to the Maharaja, the secretary, together with his family and friends, said good-bye to them, and shot himself, overcome with grief that he could not proceed to the front with his master."

"The Maharaja of Jodhpur, who is only seventeen years of age, was at first thought to be too young to serve with the army in the field. The young ruler's mother, however, supported him in his desire to fight for the King-Emperor and at last he wrote to the Viceroy. "Why, he asked, 'am I not allowed to go?' I have three brothers, so if I am killed in battle it does not matter. Permission was no longer withheld."

"Asked whether, now that Turkey had entered the war, there was any feeling on the part of the Mohammedans on the side of Turkey, the Maharaja replied: 'Emphatically not. What is Turkey now? She is only a football, driven on and coerced by the Germans. She has no claim to represent Mohammedanism. No, indeed. We are all, without exception, on the side of the empire to which we are so proud to belong. "Take the case of Rajputana. That state has an army of 30,000 men, but no fewer than between 500,000 and 600,000 men have offered themselves and are willing and eager to serve. Nappals' army consists of 80,000 men. They are all at the emperor's disposal."

"Indeed, if the emperor requires an army as large as that of Russia, India is able to supply it, and will be proud to do so. "So determined are the tremendous numbers of the people of India to fight for the King-Emperor that, if only the battlefield were nearer, and not separated by seas from India, they would go even without orders to fight."

Bagpipers Cheer Highlanders
 A very interesting account of recent fighting near La Bassac has been furnished by a French officer accompanying the Allied forces. "At all costs it was necessary to create a diversion in order to give our gunners a chance of crossing the zone of fire," he said. "The general commanding the British forces claimed for his troops the honor of leading the attack. Then we saw the Scotch advance from our left wing. Without a moment's hesitation they plunged into the hail of shell. Without suffering great losses, they approached nearer and nearer to the great guns. They stopped an instant to fix bayonets, and then they charged to the sound of their beloved bagpipes. "They charged like Sir Walter Scott's heroes, with their glengarrys and dandies' skirts. Neither ditches nor barbed wire stopped these wonderful warriors. Their dash carried them right up to the guns, striking down the frightened artillerymen."

"It was the work of seconds only to remove the breech blocks and then put the huge field pieces out of action. "The whole affair lasted only ten minutes."

If Germany is Victorious

Yet Another Forecast of What Kaiser Will do to Map

The London Post says that the famous Professor Ernest Haeckel, of Jena, the well known disciple of Darwin, has expressed in an interview the opinion that the following fruits of victory are necessary to ensure Germany's future:

1—Freedom from the tyranny of England, secured by:
 2—The invasion of the British territorial state by the German army and navy, and the occupation of London.

3—The partition of Belgium, the western portion as far as Ostend and Antwerp to become a German federal state, the northern portion to fall to Holland, and the southwestern to be added to Luxemburg, which also should become a German federal state.

4—Germany to obtain the greater part of the British colonies and of the Congo Free State.

5—France to give up a portion of her northeastern province.

6—Russia to be reduced to impotence by the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, which should be united with Austria-Hungary.

7—The Baltic provinces of Russia to be restored to Germany.

8—Finland to become an independent kingdom and be united with Sweden.

Prussians Fire at Ambulances
 Says a French officer:

"We pick up our wounded by night, for in the daytime the Prussians fire upon our ambulances. The scene at night on a field of battle is fantastic. You should hear and see the shells cleaving space! The sky grows red and so does the ground. The smoke of the shells blackens all faces completely till we find look like regular coal miners."

There are so many German dead that we are obliged to tie them together by the feet by scores and drag them by horses to the trenches dug for them. The cries of the wounded above all the infernal din are weird. We find them of all nationalities, and all of them sympathize with each other, except the German officers."

The selfish brutality of the German officer passes belief, and is particularly detested by the French soldiers, who are very fond generally of their superiors.

This led to an amusing trick lately played by the escort to a batch of German prisoners being entrained. They placed all the privates in the first and second class carriages, the corporals, sergeants and other non-commissioned officers in the third class, and all company officers in a cattle truck!

Another case of barbarity is reported from Belgium. A Montreuil, interned at Brussels, writes that he has been permitted to read nothing but Toronto newspapers.—Beck's Weekly.

Isn't it strange that so few men discover the secret of success in life? Yes, but it's stranger still that the secret is still a secret. Surely some of the men who discovered it must have told it to their wives.

On the Advice of His Doctor

He Used Dr. Chase's Ointment For Protruding Piles With Splendid Results

Too often a doctor can only think of an operation when asked for a treatment for piles. Some are sufficiently broad minded to use the most effective treatment available, which is undoubtedly Dr. Chase's Ointment, as was proven in the case referred to in this letter.

Mr. Simon E. Jones, Railway street, Inverness, N.S., writes: "I have found Dr. Chase's Ointment the best treatment obtainable for protruding piles. For three years I suffered from piles, and was advised by a local physician to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. I had tried many treatments in vain, and therefore know which is the best. I can highly recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment, and you are at liberty to use this statement."

The record of cures of every form of piles which stands behind Dr. Chase's Ointment is the strongest guarantee you can have that it will promptly relieve and cure this ailment, even in the most aggravated form. Get a box, all dealers.

French Thank Canadians

Establishment of Hospital for the Soldiers is Deeply Appreciated

Hon. George Perley gave some interesting particulars regarding the French hospital which has been established through the liberality of the Canadian government, who for some time back voted a hundred thousand dollars for the purpose. The idea of the Canadian government at first was to have a hospital in Paris for general use, to be maintained by Canada. The French government, however, represented that it would not be convenient to have a hospital in Paris. Accordingly Canada decided to vote twenty thousand pounds for its establishment wherever suitable for the French authorities. The hospital is now established at Bland, and is in full working order, under the direction of Dr. Ducworth Barker, receiving the wounded of all branches of the allies daily. Philip Roy, Canadian representative to France, and M. Delcasse, foreign minister, has asked Colonial Secretary Harcourt once again to express the thanks of the French government to the Dominion of Canada for their liberality.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure no better remedy than Miller's Worm Powders, which are guaranteed to totally expel worms from the system. They may cause vomiting, but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these Powders are used.

Mixed Farming

Farmers Are Becoming More Alive to the Possibilities of Raising Stock

Mixed farming, according to advice received by the Canadian Pacific Railway, is now more than a fad—it is really spelling more dollars, greater success and certainly in the future and fixing the people into the soil in a way that the single crop will never do. The farmers are now alive to the importance of mixed farming, alike for profit and the benefit of the country generally. Men who came to the country and merely wanted to stay for a year or two, cared only for the abundance of wheat they could grow. They impoverished the land, but made money. Then they cleared out, many of them. Meantime the railway company went up and down the land preaching the gospel of mixed farming. At first it was not listened to. Today mixed farming is becoming a common practice, with capital results to everybody, according to the advice indicated. This extension of mixed farming is having its economic showings in the west, where the production for the home market. This market is steadily extending by the introduction of manufactures. These are nascent, for the employment on the one hand, while on the other the mixed farming gives to the industrial population the supplies which otherwise would have to be found elsewhere. There is thus an equivoque set up between the two which is mutually beneficial. Most of the cities and towns in the west have their own manufactures, while outside these towns and cities one can find the mixed farm raising stock and vegetables for the industrial workers.

Regulations Greatly Tightened

German spies or goods made in Germany have little chance of getting into Canada on account of the particular stringency of the regulations of the customs and immigration departments. They have been greatly tightened since the war.

People crossing the border to Canada or arriving at Canadian ocean ports are now subjected to much more questioning than heretofore. It is necessary to establish in minute detail identity and citizenship, to give particulars as to parentage, nationality, purpose of entering Canada, proposed length and object of visit as well as an account of movements in the past ten years.

"Men are always late. I have waited here since 6 o'clock for my husband to come, and it is now 7:30." "At what hour would you like to meet him?" asked the woman who had joined her. "At 5 o'clock,"—Buffalo Courier.

It was just after the Christmas banquet and toasts were in order. The toastmaster arose to introduce a prominent hotel speaker and said: "Gentlemen, you have just been giving your attention to a turkey stuffed with sage. Now you will give your attention to a sage stuffed with turkey."

Sore Eyes
 Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Freckles or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

BREAD OF TULIP BULBS

Acorns, Chestnuts, Peas and Beans Have Also Been Used for Flour

Soon after the pressure of the war began to be felt in continental Europe, it was reported that the people of Holland were using tulips for bread—that is, that they were grinding the bulbs into flour and baking loaves of bread. Bread has been baked of many things that grow besides tulip bulbs. The use of potato flour is well known in Europe, and it forms a part of the soldiers' war bread of Germany and Austria, not only because it is nutritious and well flavored, but because when combined with wheat flour it lends a sort of permanency to the bread which keeps it from growing stale as soon as it otherwise would. With the remarkable development of the banana growing industry and the increase in the consumption of this fruit throughout a large part of the world has come the proposal that the fruit when dried can be ground into flour, of which excellent bread may be made. Experiments on a somewhat more extensive scale than laboratory operations have been carried out and it has been reported that these have been successful.

It has been assumed by investigators of the subject that perhaps the earliest form of bread was prepared from beech nuts and acorns, and baked cakes of crushed acorns, or acorn meal have been eaten from immemorial times by the American Indians, and are still eaten by some of the remaining tribes on the Pacific coast. In the ethnological exhibit in the National Museum figures of Indians at work making acorn bread may be seen. It is not the raw acorn that is used. Everybody who has bitten into a fresh acorn knows that this meat is somewhat bitter and that, containing a high percentage of tannin, it is decidedly astringent. The flour of acorns is unfit to be eaten until it has been long soaked in boiling water, but after the tannin has been extracted the meat or the meal is sweet, palatable and nourishing.

The practice of baking bread or cakes from pounded or ground grains of all kinds is older than written history. The earliest Egyptians baked cakes of durr, or sorghum, and these cakes have been found in the oldest tombs. In the courtyard of every house in Chaldaea was an oven for baking bread of beaten grain, and evidences of grain pounding and cake baking have been found in the Swiss lake dwellings that date back into the Stone Age. In Southern Europe chestnut bread made of the flour of finely ground chestnut meats has long been used, and to some extent still is eaten in Italy and Spain. The flour of peas, beans and other leguminous seeds is also baked into cakes and in South America the meal of the tapioca plant is employed for making bread.

Buckwheat is a non-cereal flour, yet its virtues are known and respected by every man, woman and child in Canada. Everybody has a grateful word to say for the happy cakes made from buckwheat flour.

There are many species of millet, and flour for bread and cake making is obtained from all of them, and is largely consumed in Southern Europe and in Asia. Rye bread and corn bread, or "maize" bread, as it is better known in nearly all other parts of the world outside of Canada, have done much and will continue to do much for the sustenance and support of the human race. Oat cakes and barley bread have contributed liberally of themselves to making life worth living. Bread fruit, or the fruit of the tree known by botanists as Artocarpus, is an important and valuable article of food among the people of the tropical islands of the Pacific Ocean. Baked, its taste is described as very much like that of white potatoes and milk. It is globular and of about the size of a cantaloupe. It is used as a vegetable and eaten with milk, sugar and butter, or made into an excellent pudding. Often the fruit is dried and then reduced to flour, of which bread and puddings are made. It is called bread fruit, not alone because its flavor is suggestive of well baked wheat bread, but because it is so much like a loaf that one never tires of it, and because it is the islanders' staff of life, bearing the same relation to them that bread does to the large portion of the human family.—Montreal Star.

Radium in B.C.

Three samples of radium-bearing ore from British Columbia have been received at the mines department. The quantity of radium in them has not yet been determined. The value of minerals produced in Canada this year will be considerably less than last, because of the scarcity of capital for mining development and also the low prices for silver and other minerals.

"Father," said little Willie Watkins, after a careful perusal of the morning paper, "what is water for in stocks?"

"It is used to float the company on when times are prosperous, my son," said Mr. Watkins, "and to help it to float when times are bad."

English farm hand (excitedly entering village inn)—What do you think, 'Enry? The bones of a prehistoric man have been discovered on Jim Whelan's farm.

Inkeeper—You don't say! Well I 'opes poor Jim will be able to clear 'iself at the crown's inquest.—Journal of Commerce.

It was a wet, miserable night, and the car was crowded. Suddenly a coin was heard to drop. An old man stooped and picked it up.

"Has anyone lost a sovereign?" he inquired, anxiously.

Nine passengers hurriedly searched their pockets and shouted: "I have." "Well, I have found a penny towards it," said the old man.

"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

"My wife put it there to remind me to post a letter."

"And did you post it?"

"No, she forgot to give it to me."

"Is your husband very deaf, Mrs. Grady?"

"Well, he can't hear the alarm clock mornings, but he can always hear the five o'clock whistle afterwards!"

Watch Your Colts

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

SPONH'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
 Of any druggist. SPONH MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

WHO WILL PAY OFF THAT MORTGAGE
 Should You Die Suddenly?
 Keep the Roof Over the Children's heads by a Policy in
THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
 OFFICES: Winnipeg, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina. Agents Wanted.

FARMERS
 Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by
THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,
 THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.
 ADDRESS 701-703 V. GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

Warm the Cold Corners
 "I DECLARE," said Mrs. Comfort, "I thought no one ever would use that upstairs room. And you couldn't blame them—it certainly was chilly, and there didn't seem to be any way of heating it. Finally I got this Perfection Heater and now it is as good as an extra room. With a Perfection to keep it warm it is perfectly comfortable."

The Perfection can be carried anywhere, where there is need of extra heat. In five minutes it will warm any ordinary room.

PERFECTION SMOKELESS HEATERS

It is solid, good-looking, easy to clean and rewick, and burns without smoke or odor. At hardware and furniture stores everywhere. Look for the Triangle trademark.

Made in Canada
ROYALTY OIL is best for all uses
THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited
 Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Vancouver, Victoria, Toronto, Ottawa

Good Little Girl
 Lucile was a carefully brought up little girl of five, and she returned in high glee from her first party. "I was a good girl, mamma," she announced, "and I talked nice all the time."

"Did you remember to say something nice to Mrs. Applegate just before leaving?" asked her mother. "Oh, yes, I did," responded Lucile. "I smiled at her and said, 'I enjoyed myself very much, Mrs. Applegate. I had lots more to eat than I expected to have.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.
Barbarous Drunkenness
 The drunkenness of the German has condemned them in the eyes of the world as much as their barbarity. They are coarse and corrupt. Trenches occupied by them have been found by our men half full of empty bottles.

The Germans get no proper food, and in the trenches thousands have been living on French wine and raw beetroot for days together—a queer dietary, and bad for digestion.

Medical men declare that one reason for German barbarities is to be found in the fact that upon entering a village or town these soldiers make immediately for the cellars where wine or spirits is likely to be stored, and guzzle away until practically mad with the drink.

Over Delicate
 It was in a small southwestern town that the town council, which is usually becoming unduly delicate, caused this notice to appear in the local newspaper when a tax on dogs was imposed:

"Tax on each dog—male, one dollar; vice versa, three dollars."

Drive Asthma Like Magic. The immediate help from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems like magic. Nevertheless it is only a natural remedy used in a natural way. The smoke or vapor, reaching the most remote passage of the affected tubes, brushes aside the trouble and opens a way for fresh air to enter. It is sold by dealers throughout the land.

A London merchant received a telephone message one morning from one of his clerks.

"I'm sorry, Mr. Wilson," said the clerk, over the wire, "I cannot come down to the shop this morning on account of the fog; but the fact is that I have not yet arrived home yesterday."

She—Women want a voice in public affairs.

He—Of course they do. Women want any chance they can get to talk.

STRONGEST LINIMENT IN 100 YEARS

BEST FOR EITHER MAN OR BEAST

Nothing for Family Use Can Compare With It
RUB ON NERVILINE

When you have been exposed to wet and cold and your muscles are full of pain, nerves are jumping with neuralgia, then you should have ready at hand a bottle of Nerviline. It robs pain of its terrors, gives relief to all suffering, brings ease and comfort wherever used.

No care or expense has been spared to secure for Nerviline the purest and best materials. It is prepared with a single aim: to restore the sick to health. This cannot be said of the preparation that an unscrupulous dealer may ask you to accept instead of Nerviline. The fact that it is the extra profit made on inferior goods that empties the substitutor. Of him beware.

Get Nerviline when you ask for it, then you are sure of a remedy that

will cure all aches, strains, swellings, and the pains of rheumatism neuralgia and lumbago.

In the last hundred years no liniment has been produced that can compare with Nerviline in strength, in penetrating power, or in curative ability.

For nearly forty years, it has been Canada's household remedy, and mothers will do well to follow the advice of Mrs. Jessie Beggs, of Stella P.O., Ont., who says:

"Very frequently there are ailments in the family that can be cut short if Nerviline is handy. When my children come in from play, with a cough or a bad cold, I rub them well with Nerviline, and they are well almost at once. Nerviline is fine for earache, toothache, chest colds, lumbago, stiffness, rheumatism or neuralgia. In fact there is scarcely a pain or ache in man or beast it won't cure quickly. The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c; at all dealers, or the Catarthozone Co., Kingston, Canada."

MANUFACTURERS AND CONSUMERS

An Excellent Statement—How the War Strengthens the "Made-in-Canada" Appeal

Under the heading, "Buy Canadian Goods," a well known Canadian periodical has the following sane and well worded appeal in a recent issue: This is no longer a commercial appeal. It is the rallying cry of combatants fired with imperial and national patriotism. We must furnish Britain and our friends at war with food and supplies. More land should be brought under cultivation, and part of our urban population transferred to the task of bringing wealth out of the soil. The money received for our products will go far to provide for our necessities and, if wisely circulated in our own country, will alleviate distress from unemployment. This is the perfect circle that will benefit our farmers, keep our factories in operation, provide work, maintain credit and retain money. It is the duty of Canadian citizens to spend every possible dollar at home during the war. Sending money abroad in payment for foreign goods indirectly helps the enemies of Britain, because such action weakens ourselves. Campaigns should be organized by the citizens of every community. The support of the local press, public officials and consumers should be enlisted. It is evident that a flood of goods, from neutral countries, deflected from the ports of belligerent nations, will threaten to overwhelm our markets.

Develop Our Resources

While our fellow-countrymen fight in Europe, let us fight at home to develop the sources of our national wealth so that they may strengthen us in time of need. All that stands between our safety and prosperity and the colony-hungry Germans is a group of ships in the North Sea. The tremendous struggle is only begun. The end is shrouded in uncertainty. The struggle and its after-effects will tax us to the limit of endurance. Canadian producers and consumers must stand together, watchful of one another's interests, ready to sacrifice personal inclination, willing to incur inconvenience. This is no time to indulge whims, prejudices or fancies in favor of foreign manufactures. Neither should citizens who have means economize too severely; spend now, keep factories going and re-rent later. In such a crisis everything should be done by the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, and, if necessary, by the Government, to keep down to the lowest possible figure the price of articles manufactured in Canada which Canadians are asked to buy for patriotic reasons. Manufacturers and other producers must show consumers that they are willing to dispense temporarily with profits and will be satisfied to make ends meet. By restricting their purchases to Canada, consumers are bound to reap the advantageous lowering of prices which is the natural result of large outputs, and they will escape the inevitable levies and possible confiscations which must follow wide-spread unemployment. Fight the enemy by buying at home.

Unite For Home

Those of us who remain in Canada can hamper the enemy by making our own country as near as possible self-sustaining, and producing from our natural resources the greatest possible amount of wealth. To the farmer in the first instance, the miner, the lumberman, the fisherman and the manufacturer is given an opportunity to serve their country in their own calling. Let us present a united front for "Made-in-Canada" production. Begin by patronizing the stores in your own town. Ask for goods made in your own district if you have factories therein, but at any rate buy "Made-in-Canada" goods, and if what you want is not made in Canada be sure to buy within the Empire.

LABOR UNIONS' APPROVAL

"Made-in-Canada" Movement Endorsed by Trades and Labor Members

Endorsing emphatically the Made-in-Canada movement, the trades and labor council at a recent meeting, went one further and passed a resolution urging that the city officials make a start in this direction by having all the municipal uniforms made in that city.

During the course of the discussion it was pointed out and backed up by reference to previous resolutions, that the council had been working for the realization of such a program for the past four years.

Other articles pointed out as coming within the scope of the movement were hydrants and other municipal supplies, and several good brands of cigars produced locally, which it was urged, local capitalists should use.

IT'S THE BIG SENSATION OF THE DAY!

READY FOR THE RUSH

At Nine O'clock Saturday Morning

The doors swing wide open on this the most astounding sale of Drygoods, Shoes, Notions, Linoleums, Groceries, Etc., that ever startled the people of Alberta.

S. A. HALL,

Turns Over His Stock To

THE T. R. HAY'S SALES SYSTEM

OF MINNEAPOLIS AND WINNIPEG.

To Be Reduced One Half In Thirteen Days REGARDLESS of Cost or Loss

NOT A FEW

Half Hearted Reductions on a few articles—Everything in the Store from cellar to garret thrown to the mercy of the people in the Greatest Thirteen Days sale ever held under Canadian Skies. Fifty per cent less than the actual cost of production.

Values and Bargains that scream out their wonderful purchasing power to every shopper

Snap No. 1	Snap No. 2	Snap No. 3	Snap No. 4	Snap No. 5	Snap No. 6	Snap No. 7
10 cent	\$3.00	15 cent	Men's	Men's \$1.50	Men's	Standard
Handkerchiefs	Blankets for	Wrapperettes	\$1.25 Shirts	Underwear	40c. Hose	Corn and Peas
5c.	\$2.25	10c.	75c.	95c.	25c.	10c.

Seeing Is Believing.

Come Take a Look!

The good name and reputation of S. A. HALL is far too dear to him to ever trifle with your confidence. You can put absolute trust in every word and statement made. This is not a sales shop—never has been—and never will be. This sale is for the sole purpose of RAISING READY CASH, and to this end we ignore profits and forget even the cost in order to Raise READY MONEY in a HURRY

Snap No. 8	Snap No. 9	Snap No. 10	Snap No. 11	Snap No. 12	Snap No. 13	Snap No. 14
Ladies Shoes	17 cent	Men's \$4.50	\$3.50	Men's Caps	Men's \$1.00	Waists
\$2.50 values	Flannelettes	Pants	Sweaters	\$1.50 Values	Lined Mitts	Up to \$2.75
\$1.49	11c.	\$3.20	\$2.25	85c.	65c.	55c.

Don't Wait

until the best are gone and be sorry when too late--

Get Wise

first pick--GET HERE YOURSELF--don't let the other fellow pick all the plums--be on the firing line when the doors open. There will be crowds—you won't be lonesome.

Look For The Big SIGNS

The T. R. Hays Sales System
Now Selling the Stock of
S. A. HALL
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Railroad Fare Paid On \$25.00 Purchases

LOCAL and GENERAL

M. Mecklenburg, the eye specialist will be at the Gleichen Pharmacy all day Saturday, Jan. 23rd. You should not fail to see him if your eyes need the slightest attention.

The New Year's eve dance in the Gleichen Opera House proved most sociable and enjoyable to the good crowd that was in attendance.

S. L. Taube the well known Optical Specialists of Calgary will be at Yates's Drug Store on Thursday, January 14th. If there is anything wrong with your eyes make it a point to consult him.

Are your glasses right? If not see S. L. Taube the well known Optical Specialist of Calgary. He will be at Yates's Drug Store on Thursday, January 14th.

The Gleichen Trading Co. are sole agents for the Peerless Cooker. A whole dinner can be cooked at one time. Prices \$4.75 and \$6.50. No home should be without one. Come and inspect them. "She

Renew your subscription to the CALL

See Wm. McConnell when you need good coal or want anything moved.

Mrs. C. R. McIntyre returned from Calgary Sunday where she had spent a few days in a hospital.

M. Mecklenburg

Exclusive Eye Expert

With Gleichen Pharmacy. Monthly Next visit Saturday, Jan 23rd.

Calgary office, King George Hotel
Edmonton office, 302 Jasper Ave.
Phone 5225

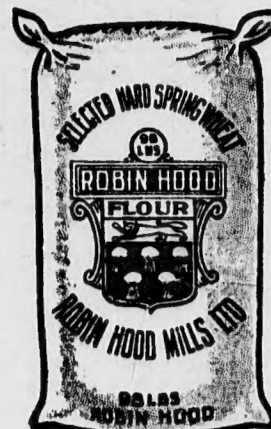
NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Black-foot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,

16th Indian Agent



J. A. RAMSAY
AGENT

at the Gleichen
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R. A. JOHNSTON

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